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HUNGARIAN, ALGERIAN PRESIDENTS' VISIT ANNOUNCED

PY301438 Paris AFP in Spanish 1307 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Sep (AFP) -- It was officially announced here today that Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, who will visit Argentina between 8 and 10 October and on 27 and 28 October, respectively, will be official guests of the Argentine Government. The two visitors will meet with President Raul Alfonsin and will address bilateral issues.

NAVY CHIEF ON ALFONSIN TRAVELS, MILITARY NEEDS

PY301532 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1810 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] La Plata, 26 Sep (NA) -- Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Ramon Antonio Arosa today said at the Rio Santiago Navy School that the announced meeting between Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Cuban President Fidel Castro is "absolutely reasonable because it is beyond the ideological differences that may separate us from that country."

The Navy chief made this statement to journalists at the end of a ceremony during which he bid farewell to 70 Navy captains who retired in 1984 and 1985 and presented them with medals and certificates. Before attending a protocol meeting with the retired Navy officers, Vice Admiral Arosa agreed to chat with reporters to whom he said that he is "concerned" about the present socioeconomic situation of the country, "as are all Argentines, but I have not lost hope that the panorama will improve." Arosa added that "these are hard times in view of the situation we are experiencing and there are no signs that there will be an easy or rapid solution."

The Navy chief described as "cause for concern" the present state of the Navy's technical equipment, particularly regarding the spare parts needed for ships. He said that this is due to "budget reasons." He said that "we are constantly looking for solutions in this regard." Arosa said that the Skylab [as received] planes that were lost during the Malvinas War "have not been replaced" and he announced that there are plans to purchase an unspecified number of a "more modern version of these planes."

Vice Adm Arosa stated that the program to build Meko-type missile frigates, under German license, "continues, although not at the pace we would like because we must keep in mind the situation the country is in." He said that the same attitude was adopted regarding the plan to build submarines in Argentina, which are under construction. He said that the first submarine to be totally built in Argentina will be in operation within 2 years.

Asked about the Navy's need to have a satellite for exclusively strategic defense purposes, Arosa said: "I think there are other national priority needs." However, the Navy chief said that "of course there is another issue which is also very important, and that is access to technology for specific defense purposes." Arosa warned that "a big mistake is made by not trying to breach the technology gap with the more advanced countries, but the installation of a satellite at this time, in view of the present circumstances, is not of vital importance to the country."

Arosa also denied that he had received an offer to suggest the name of an Argentine Navy pilot to participate in a space flight proposed by the Soviet Union. He said: "If someone had access to such technology, it would be very positive for the country but I have not received such an offer and I do not have any volunteers."

Regarding the announced meeting that Alfonsin and Castro will hold during the stopover that the Argentine president will make on his return from the Soviet Union, Arosa said that this is "absolutely reasonable." Arosa added that "beyond the ideological differences that may exist, there is a need to strengthen diplomatic ties, particularly in view of our economic needs, and there is no need to confuse things.

IMPORTANCE OF JOINT ARMED FORCES MANEUVERS NOTED

PY010141 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1755 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Parana, 30 Sep (NA) -- Defense Secretary Alfredo Mosso and the chiefs of staff of the three branches of the Armed Forces today agreed on the importance of holding joint maneuvers so as "to achieve a better training of the cadres" and to improve firepower.

The defense secretary and the chiefs of staff of the Army, General Hector Rios Erenu; of the Navy, Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa; and of the Air Force, General Ernesto Crespo, made this statement while observing the first joint military maneuvers carried out since the Malvinas war. These maneuvers ended today with a mock occupation of Denis Island, located approximately 150 km from Parana, which is on the eastern border of the Parana River.

General Crespo noted that "the independence of the branches of the Armed Forces inevitably leads to failure." He added that "proof of this is the experience we had during the Malvinas war."

For his part, Navy Chief of Staff Ramon Arosa said that "the holding of these kinds of maneuvers will allow us to fully develop our nation's defense potential," but he warned that "it is necessary for each force to acquire the necessary ability to fulfill its tasks." He said that "it will always be necessary to rely on the effort of the three branches of the Armed Forces and these maneuvers are the proper path to follow." He said that "we must complement each other in our efforts to seek joint solutions to common problems affecting the Armed Forces."

Gen Rios Erenu noted that the maneuver "entailed a great effort and professional training and it showed our will to continue treading a common path in the future." He added that "the computerized range finding for the infantry is an experimental element that will yield positive results in the future".

Defense Secretary Alfredo Mosso noted that the Defense Ministry aspires to achieve the integration of the three branches of the Armed Forces, and confirmed that there are plans to hold similar maneuvers at least once a year. He also said that there "must be a total" integration and that "there cannot be any differences in hierarchies or grades." Mosso also advocated overcoming disagreements between civilians and the military.

MINISTER ON CONTACTS WITH CHILE; DEA OFFICIALS

PY301431 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Jorge Valdez has reported that the Bolivian-Chilean Work Commission yesterday began a meeting to seek rapprochement between the two countries.

Valdez added that the Bolivian and Chilean foreign ministers have not met yet but that the commission has begun meeting in Washington to seek rapprochement. Valdez indicated that he hopes an agreement favorable to both countries will be reached. He said that rapprochement is a very delicate issue and any information in this regard should be handled appropriately in order to avoid making mistakes or giving the wrong information to the Bolivian people.

Changing the subject, Valdez said with regard to the Huanchaca case that the DEA officials will have to answer through the U.S. Embassy all the questions of the special congresional committee. Valdez added that the Foreign Ministry is also willing to explain the diplomatic status of the DEA officials, and said that there is nothing illegal about their presence.

INTERIOR MINISTER REACTS TO COMMITTEE'S REQUEST

PY302115 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has regretted that, during an investigation into the Huanchaca case, a congressional committee asked that the Bolivian police chief be prohibited from leaving the country. Berthelemy added that being prohibited to leave the country is a legal issue under the jurisdiction of a judge, and in some cases under the comptroller general's office, therefore the committee's request to the Ministry was not appropriate.

Barthelemy also stated that it is ridiculous to assume that high ranking officers in the Bolivian Police would leave the country because of an investigation that has not yet concluded. There is no reason, therefore, for this request. The minister pointed out that the committee's mistake of involving high ranking members of the police among the guilty, without any evidence, is regrettable. He added that the accusation does not only involve individuals but also the institution, and from that point of view it is regrettable that the congressional committee investigating the Huanchaca case made such a mistake. [passage omitted]

Interior Minister Barthelemy did not deny that the involvement of the police chief in the Huanchaca case has created displeasure among the Bolivian Police. He added that the police chief should not be allowed to leave the country.

BARTHELEMY DISCUSSES NEW DRUG AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

PY302240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1738 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] La Paz, 30 Sep (EFE) -- Bolivian Interior Minster Fernando Barthelemy has reported that the U.S. and Bolivian Governments are now negotiating the terms of a new agreement for the reduction of coca crops and the strengthening of the struggle against drug trafficking.

Barthelemy revealed this information at the end of a meeting the interior and planning ministers, and technical advisers of institutional and nonofficial organizations held with U.S. Ambassador to La Paz Edgar Rowell. Barthelemy said that this is the second meeting held to "find adequate and real formulas for an overall program for the reduction of coca leaf production and for the struggle against drug trafficking." According to the minister, these meetings will lead to other "more convenient and more beneficial" agreements in the struggle against drug trafficking.

The Bolivian opposition has gone to Congress to criticize the agreement between the Bolivian and U.S. Governments. The agreement consists of a joint action which includes U.S. troops specialized in the struggle against drug trafficking. Barthelemy states: "If there is anyone who can find better conditions for aid and participation than those granted by the United States, let him find them." According to the minister, Bolivia has lost its negotiating capacity because it is a poor and dependent country, and because the commitments assumed by previous governments have not been fulfilled. He added: "When a Bolivian delegation explains to representatives of a government or of other organizations the need for support, all our interlocutors usually do is listen, they do not really understand the situation due to a lack of confidence." U.S. Ambassador Edgar Rowell states that the meetings with Bolivian Government officials seek to find new development projects as substitutes for coca crops.

UN-SPONSORED PROJECT TO REPLACE COCA CROPS

PY241234 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 17 Sep 86 p 3

[Excerpt] The United Nations has begun a large-scale project aimed at replacing coca cultivation with coffee in Norte Yungas and Sud Yungas provinces, La Paz Department, thus curbing the illegal use of coca leaves.

La Paz Department Prefect Angel Gomez has reported that the project is being implemented in compliance with an agreement signed between the Bolivian Government and the United Nations.

Praising this project, Gomez explained that "experimental stations, greenhouses, irrigation ditches, potable water systems, agricultural development, and educational projects for local children are being implemented.

Gomez states the United Nations has so far granted 1,800 loans in dollars to different communities such as Coroico, Santa Ana, Miraflores, Machacamarca, Chuma, San Jeronimo, San Pedro, San Cristobal, and others.

The La Paz prefect expressed his support for this type of activity because it contributes to the development of this region of La Paz Departement by showing the peasants new ways of production that are legal.

In addition, Gomez said that this program constitutes indirect support for the tasks being conducted by "Mobile Units fo Rural Areas" (UMOPAR) forces in the Palos Blancos and Yungas areas.

For its part, the prefecture continues assisting the victims of the recent floods in the plateau area with the support of the EEC, OFINAL [expansion unknown], Caritas [International Confederation of Catholic Organizations for Charitable and Social Works], and other institutions. [passage omitted]

INTERVIEW WITH NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL

PY010152 Brasilia EBN in Portuguese 2031 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Belo Horizonte, 29 Sep (EBN) -- Nicaraguan Ambassador to Brazil Jorge Moliere today stated during an interview at the state Government House, that more countries should join the Contadora Group "because in the mediation of this organization rests the hope of a peaceful and negotiated solution for Central America." He also condemned the attitude of the U.S. Government in the region, stating that "terrorist attitudes or large subsidies to rebel groups will not provided a solution."

Moliere also praised the relations between Nicaragua and Brazil, saying that "they are at an excellent level" and that the Brazilian Government has already reopened a $6 million credit line that will be used to buy agricultural machinery and "especially to obtain equipment and technology for the development of our forestry engineering."

The ambassador said that every country in the world is helping Nicaragua "in these difficult times" adding that this support "is coming even from U.S. cultural and religious organizations." On the economic boycott established by the United States, Jorge Moliere said that Nicaragua "is forced to look for an alternative source for the supply of goods. Brazil seems to us to be the best option, mainly because Nicaragua exports agricultural products."

On the recent incident involving militants of the Workers Party (PT), who robbed a bank to obtain money for Nicaragua, the ambassador said: "We are completely against this type of activity, which does not lead to anything and compromises our government. It is better not to give us any help, if such methods are used to get it."

Regarding the closure of the daily LA PRENSA, Jorge Moliere said that "this daily, financed by the United States, will be allowed to circulate again only after Washington ends its armed and economic aggression against Nicaragua." He made clear that the prohibition is "a temporary measure, and the closure depends on the attitude of the U.S. Government."

IRANIAN DEPUTY MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS MINISTERS

PY302249 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[By Glaucio Veloso]

[Text] Iranian Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Besharati last weekend arrived in Brazil. Today he will meet Acting Foreign Minister Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, with whom he will discuss, among other topics, the reactivation of the Brazil-Iran mixed commission which has only met once, in 1979.

Besharati will also meet Agriculture Minister Iris Resende, who recently visited Tehran. They will discuss the use of Brazilian technology for sugarcane cultivation in Iran. Besharati will today visit Senate President Jose Fragelli.

Brazilian annual sales to Iran currently stand at a little more than $200 million, but previously they surpassed $300 million.

Besharati's visit to Brazil coincides with that of Iraqi minister for military affairs 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, who is visiting Sao Jose dos Campos in Sao Paulo State, where most of the Brazilian war industry is concentrated. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry did not confirm if it will sell weapons to Iraq. Concerning Iran, the position is clear: the Brazilian Government traditionally does not sell weapons to this country.

The Iranian deputy minister will end his visit to Brazil tomorrow in Sao Paulo, where he will visit the Institute of Technological Research and the Krupp Heavy Equipment Installations. He will then leave for Lima, Peru.

Acting Itamaraty spokesman Fernando Mello Barreto yesterday again denied reports that Brazil is negotiating a chemical weapons deal with Iraq. According to Mello Barreto, such a sale would violate the Geneva Convention. Brazil strongly condems the use of chemical weapons.

PRESIDENT SARNEY REJECTS CONIN RESOLUTIONS

PY260406 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo in Portuguese 0200 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Tonight President Sarney met with Civilian Household Minister Marcos Maciel, Military Household Minister Bayma Denys, and SNI [National Service for Intelligence] Chief General Ivan de Souza Mendes. After the meeting, the president decided to reject and return to the National Informatics and Automation Council, CONIN, the most important part of its resolution on the software marketing.

Things evolved in this way: Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer was accused of approving several provisions in the resolution about the software market without the CONIN's approval. Such regulations were published in the Official Gazette on 22 September, and provoked protests among CONIN members.

What stirred most criticism is that the software was supposed to be registered with the SEI, Special Secretariat of Informatics, before being placed in the market. Those who objected to this resolution believe that this measure annuls the copyright regulation. Minister Archer rejected such accusations today, and President Sarney decided to reject the CONIN resolution.

[Begin Presidential Spokesman Cesar Mesquita recording] CONIN is an advisory group to the president. In order for CONIN's resolutions to be valid, they must first be approved by presidential decree. The president approved CONIN resolution No. 26 and rejected resolutions No. 1 and 2. [end recording] The presidential spokesman also said that the president considered Minister Archer's attitude to be correct. Sarney also said that Archer followed the normal procedure in making decisions.

TRADE OFFENSIVE WITH EASTERN EUROPE ANNOUNCED

PY301605 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1357 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Brasilia, 27 Sep (EFE) -- IT was officially announced today that Brazil has started a trade offensive with the Eastern European countries. This was marked by the signing of an agreement with the FRG [as received] increasing bilateral trade to $1.5 billion over the next 4 years.

Thompson Florez, head of the Brazilian delegation that participated in the 6th Meeting of the Bilateral Commission which concluded on 26 September, said that the offensive provides for the participation of Brazilian firms in industrial shows in Budapest and Moscow and the visit of a delegation to the Soviet Union.

According to the agreements signed with the GDR delegation, led by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Wilhelm Bastian, an increase is foreseen in the volume of trade between the two countries from $200 million to $1.5 billion. "We want to change the image of Brazilian foreign trade with that of the world by increasing our sales of different products, and we want to stop being known providers of raw materials," Florez said.

The balance of trade between the two nations has been favorable to the GDR, according to the statistics of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry. In 1981 Brazilian purchases amounted to $67 million and the purchases to $140 million. [sentence as received] In 1983 exports amounted to $190 million and imports $92 million. In 1983 the GDR's purchases were up to $165 million and its sales reached $78 million. In the last 2 years Brazilian imports were $187 million and its exports were $319 million.

The new agreement, Thompson Florez said, calls for an increase in the exchange of new products, such as orange juice, shoes, and household appliances from Brazil, and industrial machinery and chemicals from the GDR.

The two countries have agreed to set up their first joint company. The firm will import machinery for the Brazilian textile industry. In the future this machinery will be assembled in Brazil with the necessary transfer of technology.

Florez stressed the fact that this agreement is the first step of a Brazilian trade offensive in Eastern Europe. He added that industrial fairs with 20 nontraditional Brazilian products will be held in Leipzig and Moscow. A total of 50 Brazilian businessmen and government officials traveled today to Moscow to participate in the Brazilian fair, which aims to show new technology advances in several fields. The Brazilian representatives will be received in Moscow by Soviet foreign commerce officials to discuss the broadening of bilateral negotiations. The commission will also go to Berlin at the invitation of Wilhelm Bastian, head of the GDR's negotiating delegation.

"Our decision is to end the traditional commerce of coal for oil and its by-products or coffee for chemicals and to increase our presence in Eastern Europe," Florez said, summarizing Brazilian activities in the area.

SANTOS LONGSHOREMEN CALL INDEFINITE STRIKE

PY301938 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The port of Santos has been paralyzed. Almost 60 ships are waiting to unload their cargoes, of which at least 23 are carrying food and other perishable items. Shipowners have refused to grant paid holidays and leave and so 6,000 longshoremen have called an indefinite strike.

ARGENTINE PAPER CITES NEW GROUP IN 7 SEP ATTACK

PY010404 Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (AFP) -- The 27 September issue of the Argentine daily MENDOZA received in Buenos Aires today reported that a so-called Chilean Dissident Soldiers Command (CSD) [Commando de Solidados Disidentes Chilenos] has claimed credit for the recent failed attack on General Pinochet.

The newspaper which is published in Mendoza, a province that borders on Chile 1,000 km west of the Argentine capital, stated that the information had been supplied through a CSD communique dated 15 September and placed in a public toilet. The daily received an anonymous telephone call instructing it to pick up the communique.

According to the CSD, the attack was perpetrated by an operational commando group with the intent of showing that most echelons of the Armed Forces are patriotic and democratic and that the rotten part is at the top. According to MENDOZA, the CSD explained that no political or partisan sector was involved in the attack. On the contrary, we accuse the ambitious political elite of being responsible for the lack of unity among the people.

The CSD (a movement for national liberation) also stated that it has been working silently since its creation 8 years ago. However, we have been compelled to come out in the open seeing the desperate race to claim credit for this attack and the use that is made of it. The communique added that the delay in claiming credit for the attack was also due to the need to protect the evacuation.

ARRESTED COMMUNIST LEADER HELD INCOMMUNICADO

PY010410 Paris AFP in Spanish 0321 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 30 Sep (AFP) -- A Chilean judge advocate tonight ordered that Patricio Hales, a leader of the left-wing Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), be held incommunicado. Hales has been taken to a Santiago prison.

Hales, an architect and a militant of the banned Communist Party was arrested on 8 September when the state of siege was levied a few hours after the failed attack on General Augusto Pinochet. Five of the President's bodyguards died in the attack. Hales testified for 2 hours before Judge Advocate Luis Acevedo who is investigating the discovery of a safe house of the clandestine Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR]. The government believes the FPMR is the armed branch of the Communist Party.

BOMB BLAST DAMAGES VINA DEL MAR TOWN HALL

PY010415 Paris AFP in Spanish 0357 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Vina del Mar, 30 Sep (AFP) -- A strong explosion produced by a bomb shook a vast sector of Vina del Mar, a Chilean sea resort 140 km west of Santiago, damaging the local town hall. Police sources reported that the bomb did not cause any casualties but damaged storage and marketing facilities of the Vina del Mar town hall, destroying part of the building and shattering the windows. The shock wave also damaged a car parked a few meters away.

Another bomb attached to a light pole near Cerro Cordillera in Valparaiso, exploded around midnight blacking out several blocks of the neighborhood. Police and security personnel have launched an operation to find the perpetrators of the two attacks. So far no organization has claimed responsibility for the attacks.

GEN DANUS TO ASK FOR LIFTING OF STATE OF SIEGE

PY301450 Paris AFP in Spanish 0411 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Punta Arenas, Chile, 29 Sep (AFP) -- General Luis Danus, the commander of the Chilean forces in the Magallanes area and regional intendent (governor), today announced that he is going to ask for the lifting of the state of siege in his jurisdiction.

The state of siege was imposed in Chile on 8 September after a subversive commando made an unsuccessful attack against President Augusto Pinochet. On 27 September the government lifted the state of siege in the provinces of the Aysen Region adjacent to Magallanes in southern Chile, about 2,000 to 2,500 km south of Santiago.

Danus, who is the fourth most important Army officer, indicated that his request for lifting the state of siege to normalize his area will be submitted to Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia. Danus added that the lifting of the state of siege is possible, and that if it is lifted there will be no changes in practice because none of the provisions authorized by the state of siege was implemented in Magallanes.

The state of siege curtails personal and social guarantees, such as the right to receive information, to meet, and to move about freely. It also authorizes police measures to control the population and the opposition.

Hours after the attack on President Pinochet in which five guards were killed, the military government closed opposition publications, raided slum districts, arrested dissidents, and expelled five Catholic priests arrested on charges of subversion. At the same time, a rightist commando kidnapped and murdered four leftists in apparent revenge for the killing of the presidential guards. Gen Danus criticized these summary executions, saying that it would be in the government's favor to carry out a successful investigation of the crimes.

Previously Gen Danus attracted the public's attention when he said that the religious ceremony to honor deceased leftist President Salvador Allende, who was ousted by the 1973 coup headed by Augusto Pinochet, was legitimate.

Last week an international press agency said that Gen Danus opposed the reelection of President Pinochet in 1989. Gen Danus denied the report, however, and official circles said that the opposition was trying to create false conflicts within the Chilean military regime.

MERINO SAYS DIALOGUE WITH OPPOSITION FEASIBLE

PY010227 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Chilean Navy Commander Jose Toribio Merino has said that a dialogue with political democratic opposition sectors is feasible. In so doing he answered the proposal that was recently made by Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leader Gabriel Valdes.

[Begin recording] [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] Would you be willing to meet with self-styled democratic opposition sectors?

[Merino] (?Yes, I think so) but a dialogue does not mean that there will be any immediate substantial results. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Asked whether the enforcement of the state of siege is justified, the Junta member said that the state of siege will be lifted in keeping with the local situation and that for example in places like Punta Arenas, Puerto Montt, Valdivia and Osorno there is no need for the state of siege. Therefore, the state of siege could be lifted in these areas very soon.

[Begin recording] The state of siege will be lifted gradually in keeping with the situation at the local and regional level. For example, Santiago, Valparaiso, and the Copiapo Province need to be under the state of siege in view of the investigations that are being conducted. However, regions like Punta Arenas, Puerto Montt, Valdivia, Osorno and other regions need not be under the state of siege and it will be lifted. This will be reviewed soon. [end recording]

Admiral Merino made this statement at the end of a government Junta meeting held today.

PDC DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT'S ACTIONS AGAINST TOMIC

PY010047 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has issued a declaration in which it rejects the government's plan to link Radomiro Tomic with the terrorist attack perpetrated on 7 September. The main part of the PDC declaration was read to Radio Chilena by Journalist Marta Caro.

[Begin recording] In their public statement, the PDC says that the comments made by Minister Secretary General Francisco Cuadra show that he is leading a spiteful political campaign by alleging that a person of such high moral principles as Tomic could be involved in terrorist activities, without having any evidence.

The PDC declaration says that this offense against Tomic, who has an impeccable reputation, and who is one of the party founders and former PDC president as well as being a former senator, deputy, ambassador and presidential candidate, shows not only the government's inability to find any of those guilty of the political crimes that have been perpetrated in Chile during the present regime, but also reveals the maneuvers that it tries to unleash against opposition personalities.

The PDC denounces these obscure and hateful maneuvers which explain the government's lack of prestige at the national and international level. [end recording]

HERNAN DEL CANTO READS SOCIALIST PARTY STATEMENT

For the first of a two-part Chilean Socialist Party statement on the "struggle for democracy" read by Hernan del Canto, see the Latin American & Caribbean section of the 1 Oct Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

DEL VALLE REFUTES OAS HUMAN RIGHTS DECLARATION

PY010220 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Report by Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Text] A recent communique issued by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission on the Chilean human rights situation was described by Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle as subjective, superficial, and having an obvious political intention.

The declaration that was issued in Santiago by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle refers to the statement issued by the OAS Human Rights Commission which expresses its deep consternation over the Chilean situation and notes the urgent need for the government to restore representative democracy in Chile.

The declaration issued by Jaime del Valle states that the OAS Human Rights Commission communique is unqualified because of its superficiality, its lack of objectivity, and its obvious political intention. It adds that it merely criticizes the Chilean Government and proceeds to state an opinion. Del Valle says that the OAS communique presents a distorted image of the facts and that it anticipates judgments on issues that have been submitted to the president and that are still pending in keeping with the deadlines that are established by the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

Del Valle adds that the OAS Commission makes a stand regarding the state of siege, but fails to mention the serious causes that compelled the government to enforce it. In his declaration, the Chilean foreign minister notes that Chile is suffering from the aggression of international terrorism. He also mentions the clandestine introduction of arms into the country and the attack against the president. Jaime del Valle says that this omission is not only inexplicable but also irresponsible, because it may be interpreted as an attempt to protect international terrorism.

The foreign minister states that the measures encompassed within the state of siege are being enforced in a prudent and moderate manner and that they will remain in force as long as strictly necessary to clarify facts and to confiscate the arsenals that were brought into the country. Jaime del Valle asserts that today more than ever, Chile is determinedly advancing along the path that will lead it to a full democracy in keeping with what is established in the national Constitution.

We must note that the OAS Human Rights Commission expressed its deep consternation over the serious incidents that are taking place in Chile. It added that in this atmosphere of insecurity and fear, political dissidents have been kidnapped from their homes and later assassinated. The OAS Human Rights Commission also reasserted the urgent need for the Chilean Government to restore as soon as possible a representative democracy in the country.

POLICE DENY UNHCR REMARKS ON RETURN OF EXILES

PY251918 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The Chilean police have rejected remarks made by sources of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR]. In a public statement, the Investigations Police have stated that only those Chileans included in the ninth edition of the list published on 15 September, which includes 3,703 persons, are banned from entering the country.

Part of the statement released by the Chilean Investigations Police states: Regarding the publication by the communications media of remarks made by UNHCR spokesman Leon Davico that the return of Chilean exiles has been suspended because of the hardening of the government position, following the authorities' decision to prevent several Chileans from entering the country, the Investigations Police state:

This report is absolutely false, and the remarks made by Davico that the government has hardened the controls over Chileans who want to return to the country are absolutely groundless. The Investigations Police prevent from entering the country only those Chileans included in the appropriate list. The communique concludes by saying that the police regret the false remarks made by Davico.

TERRORIST CASES CONNECTED; ONE PROSECUTOR

PY301919 Paris AFP in Spanish 0417 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 29 Sep (AFP) -- It has been decided that from today only one military prosecutor will investigate the following cases: the recent unsuccessful attack on President Augusto Pinochet; the case of the clandestine arsenals; and a case concerning the murder of a policeman. This was officially reported here today.

According to General Samuel Rojas, a judge of the Santiago military garrison, the separate inquests that have been conducted in recent weeks show there is a close connection among these three cases, involving members of the proscribed leftist Manuel Rodriquez Patriotic Front (FPMR).

In the next few weeks, Judge Rojas will hand out the appropriate sentences to the defendants based on recommendations made by the prosecutor, Lieutenant Colonel Fernando Torres. [passage omitted]

PICCOLI FORBIDDEN FROM HOLDING PUBLIC MEETINGS

PY302356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1916 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 30 Sep (EFE) -- The president of the World Union of Christian Democrats, Italian Flaminio Piccoli, will today begin a visit to Chile. This visit will be limited to private personal meetings because he has been forbidden from holding public meetings. As a result of the state of siege, political meetings are expressly forbidden, and all other public meetings or rallies must be approved by the military authority.

Chilean Andres Zaldivar, former president of the organization, today expressed his surprise over the refusal of several hotels and restaurants in Santiago to organize dinners for Piccoli after they had consulted with government authorities. Zaldivar states that Piccoli "was recently in Nicaragua, where a Marxist-Leninist government allowed him to meet with 4,000 people, but in Chile he has to resort to private meetings."

Piccoli will arrive today in Chile to meet with Christian Democratic Party Leaders as well as leaders of other sectors that are opposed to the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet.

LIMA TV CITES ECUADORAN MINISTER ON BORDER

PY301229 Lima Canal 9 Television in Spanish 0315 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry has announced that the recent border incident with Peru, in which two Ecuadoran soldiers were wounded, is a closed issue. The incident occurred on Monday, 22 September, and it was quickly resolved thanks to the intervention of military chiefs from both Peru and Ecuador. According to the Ecuadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Hernan Vintimilla, the incident had no political overtones and must not affect relations between the two countries.

APRA DEPUTY DISCUSSES SHINING PATH ACTIVITIES

PY301404 Paris AFP in Spanish 2059 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 27 Sep (AFP) -- According to legislators, the Maoist Shining Path guerrilla group is about to establish a new focus of activities in the Peruvian Andean Province of Santiago de Chuco, and in the La Libertad Department, which is the traditional bastion of the ruling APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] Party. In an interview released today by the official news agency ANDINA, APRA Deputy Cristobal Campana Delgado said that in the past 2 years Shining Path terrorists have been operating in Santiago de Chuco Province and that they have intensified their subversive activities in recent weeks. Campana said that Shining Path members have distributed farmland among peasants in the towns of Parcon, Llaray, Calipuy, and Caipana. But he did not specify how or when this land was distributed, or if the Agriculture Ministry had approved it.

The interview states that throughout the year the Shining Path has set up People's Committees in Agasmarca, Tulpa, Namabal, Sitabamba, and in Santiago de Chuco, where at least 10 people have been killed, including civiliian authorities. Campana Delgado said that the last killing occurred yesterday, when a woman named Flores was shot on a street in Angosmarca. He added that a red flag and a placard containing death threats against municipal candidates were placed on the woman's body.

Police sources confirmed today that Shining Path terrorists last night kidnapped three public employees and an APRA municipal candidate from Huamanguilla, a town in Ayacucho 600 km southeast of Lima. The sources added that Huanta's APRA Mayor Victor Raul Yangali was also badly wounded in the kidnapping. Huranta is also located in Ayacucho. A police spokesman said that after being intercepted by a Shining Path commando, the vehicle that was carrying the kidnapped persons was completely destroyed by dynamite. The police reported that in view of the methods used in these cases by the Shining path, there is little hope that APRA candidate Metodio Cuadros, and development corporation employees Zozimo Zarate, Lucas Alanya, and Walter Huamani, will be found alive.

In Lima a Civil Guard patrol car was machinegunned by terrorists aboard a moving car. Policeman Edgardo Felix Cavero was badly wounded in the incident. Meanwhile, the Peruvian Peasants Confederation [CCP] has charged that Segundo Chuqipampa, the leader of the Cajamarca Unified Peasants Vigilante Groups federation, has been kidnapped by unidentified persons. The CCP reported that unidentified persons wearing hoods forced Chuqipampa from his house in the towns of Cajamarca 750 km northeast of Lima.

CONSALVI ADDRESSES UN ON PEACE, ECONOMY

FL301328 Mexico City Notimex in Spanish 1707 GMT 29 Sep 86

[be Roberto Gonzalez Perez, correspondent]

[Text] The negotiations by Contadora and its support group can be successful in Central America if those whose interests are set on prolonging the climate of confrontation stop their actions, warned Venezuela's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Simon Alberto Consalvi. Speaking before the 41st General Assembly of the United Nations, Consalvi also said that the anxious and conflicting economic reality which overwhelms Latin America severely obstructs the possibility of reaching better standards of living for our countries.

The foreign minister maintained that the Latin American countries are experiencing the worst economic depression since the 1930's, and that per capita income has declined to 1977 levels and, in some countries, to 1960 levels. Referring to the foreign debt, he affirmed that it reaches the neighborhood of between 300 to 400 billion dollars, an enormous sum which drowns our possibilities for development which, since it is a potentially explosive situation, demands extraordinary efforts at concerted action.

He accused the industrialized nations of cutting off the capacity for progress of the developing world. This must change, he emphasized, and concerted action must be based on a positively oriented examination of conscience over the common destiny of humanity. On the subject of Central America, Consalvi stated that the actions of Contadora and of the support group have kept the possibility of dialogue alive, and that Latin America is carrying out every action available to overcome the climate of hostility, which could lead to a generalized and fraticidal war in the region.

He underlined that it is necessary to continue with the effort for peace so long as the obstinate attitude of the interests set on prolonging the climate of confrontation in the area continues, which is stimulated by the intervention of foreign elements and blocks the achievement of a negotiated settlement.

$6 BILLION IN NEW CREDITS OBTAINED FROM BANKS

FL010120 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0019 GMT 1 Oct 86

[By correspondent Jose Carreno]

[Text] Washington, 30 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico has obtained new credits in the amount of $6 billion and renegotiated more than $50 billion of its foreign debt by reaching agreement here today with the advisory committee of private banks.

Mexican Finance and Public Credit Secretary Gustavo Petricioli indicated that both the old debt as well as the new $6 billion agreed to will have an interest rate of thirteen-sixteenths above London's Libor rate.

The $6 billion agreed to today will be in addition to $2 billion in the form of a contingency package, which would be used only in the case of a drop in the price of oil, a drop in investments in the country in 1987, or in case the minimum growth goals are not reached.

It is, Petricioli said, a way of protecting president Miguel De la Madrid's economic program from risks or contingencies, so that there may exist security in development and the objectives and goals of the present Mexican administration's plans may be reached.

Foreign Debt Restructured

FL1010139 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0037 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, 30 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican financial authorities tonight reached agreement with the committee of private creditor banks to restructure the Mexican debt and obtain new resources.

Finance and Public Credit Secretary Gustavo Petricioli explained that the country's old debt had been restructured and indicated that $44 billion corresponding to the debt contracted through 1982 had been renegotiated on a 20 year term with a 7 year grace period. Eight billion dollar debts contracted from 1982 to 1984, as well as the new credits, were renegotiated with terms of 10 or 12 years with 3 and 4 years of grace period, all with an interest of thirteen-sixteenths above the Libor rate, Petricioli added.

The Mexican official noted that the transaction finalized today signifies that the country will not have to pay $300 million in interest in the next 20 years.

Petricioli pointed out that the loans are unconditional and said the renegotiation was a reflection of the absolute confidence in the government of President De la Madrid and his program.

STRIKING LEGISLATOR THREATENS TO EXPOSE CIA

PA301428 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2235 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Panama City, 29 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Luis Gomez, one of the legislators who began a hunger strike today, has said that if the CIA insists on investigating Panamanian authorities, Panama will expose its "illegal activities" in this country.

Gomez, a member of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), pointed out that Panama is considering measures against CIA agents in this country and U.S. Embassy personnel not involved in diplomatic activities.

The Panamanian politician mentioned the possible U.S. Southern Command training of contras in Fort Sherman -- located on the Atlantic Coast and used for jungle training -- as one of the charges against the CIA to be investigated.

PRD legislators Luis Gomez, Rigoberto Paredes, and Romelia de Pardo, began a hunger strike this morning in front of the U.S. Embassy to protest against that country's meddling in the internal affairs of Panama. [passage omitted]

Legislative Assembly President Ovidio Diaz told the press today that Senator Jesse Helms "represents the extreme right and stands for the U.S. people's wish to maintain this country as a colony" and align it with their own policies.

Diaz publicly supported the hunger strike and announced that he will present "a protest resolution against the concealed meddling that is affecting Panama today, but that could affect the entire world tomorrow" at the assembly.

The assembly president maintains, together with his party, that these actions against Panama are part of a campaign to discredit our country and are aimed at preventing it from managing the interoceanic canal in the year 2000 and to weaken the current government in the 1989 elections.

The three legislators will maintain their hunger strike -- which began today 0900 -- until all government branches publicly support their protest against the violation of Panamanian sovereignty. Luis Gomez pointed out: "We do not seek to promote a break in relations with the United States, but to preserve the country's dignity."

Assembly Resolution

PA302000 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Sep 86 p 6-a

[Resolution issued by the Legislative Assembly on 29 September 1986

[Text]

RESOLUTION
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
CONSIDERING

1. That some members of the U.S. Senate, in an open disregard and flagrant violation of the principles of international law established in the UN statutes, have repeatedly encouraged legislative measures that are direct meddling in the internal affairs of our country.

2. That these actions are part of various provocations arranged by enemies of the Panamanian Government and enemies of our country in alliance with some Senators.

3. That these measures seek to dissolve the demonstrated desire of the Panamanian people, who demand the faithful compliance of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties and the elimination of Law 96-70, enacted by the U.S. Senate.

4. That these measures seek to dissolve the desire and the determination of the Panamanian people and Government, whose position is to have a peaceful resolution of the Central American conflict.

5. That one of the proposed actions is the plan to have the CIA investigate the Defense Forces and the civilian authorities of the Republic of Panama for alleged drug trafficking and violation of human rights.

6. That these actions are an open violation of the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of the Republic of Panama.

RESOLVES:

1. To strongly reject the plans by a sector of the U.S. Senate to meddle in the internal affairs of the Republic of Panama.

2. To support the protest made by the Government of the Republic of Panama, presented through our Foreign Ministry to the U.S. State Department.

3. To openly recognize the firm and determined action of the Defense Forces of Panama in the repression, control, and struggle against drug trafficking, which has deserved wide international support.

4. To declare that the Government of the Republic of Panama and its Defense Forces have been and are respectful of human rights throughout the country.

5. To express that this legislative body, elected by the people, will be vigilant to ensure that the Panamanian laws will always be enforced in our territory, and it will firmly oppose those who seek to provoke foreign meddling that may harm national dignity and sovereignty.

6. To send a copy of this resolution to:

a. All parliaments in the world.
b. The Secretary General of the United Nations.
c. The OAS.
d. The Movement of Nonaligned Countries.
e. The Latin American Parliament.
f. The Interparliamentary Union.
g. The European Parliamentary Council.

Legislators Condemn 'Meddling'

PA301806 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Sep 86 p 1

[By Franklin Bosquez D'Giovanni]

[Text] Legislators of the political parties that make up the Democratic Opposition Alliance (ADO), signed a declaration last night condemning any action or meddling by organizations foreign to Panamanian jurisdiction and sovereignty, "and very specially," those who supported the involvement of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] in the 1984 electoral fraud.

According to the document of the opposition parliamentarians, recent foreign meddling supported the "incursions of the Panamanian Armed Forces" in government, partisan politics, and the 1984 electoral fraud, "which allowed the current FDP commander and his general staff to achieve control over the Government of Panama."

The declaration of 22 ADO deputies, which is made up of the Authentic Panamenist Party, the Christian Democratic Party, and the Molirena [Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement], is related to the U.S. Senate order last week that the CIA investigate whether the FDP is participating in drugs and weapons trafficking, violating human rights, and linked to the beheading of guerrilla doctor Hugo Spadafora, who was General Manuel Antonio Noriega's principal opponent.

The opposition leaders state that so long as a representative democracy -- in which a government elected by the people in pure, free, and honest elections -- can rule in accord with the Constitution and law is not reestablished, and the Armed Forces do not respect the Constitution and the law, "there will be no institutional stability in the republic and we will be exposed to greater indignations than the ones we now face."

The ADO legislators pointed out that minority rule, which is in power as a result of an electoral fraud, is trying to take advantage of the circumstances to exploit the nationalist feelings of Panamanians by assuming positions and attitudes characterized by theatrical exhibitionism; it is also trying to divert the attention of Panamanians away from serious economic and social problems including the "imminent collapse of the social security system, resulting from the improvisation, carelessness, and corruption that have characterized the government of the so-called process."

PRD, Mayor Condemn U.S.

PA301533 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Three Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] legislators began a hunger strike today to protest the U.S. Senate's interference in Panama's domestic affairs. Luis Gomez, Rigoberto Paredes, and Romelia de Pardo will not eat and will remain in front of the U.S. Embassy in Panama City until they achieve the Panamanian Government's support for their demands. The legislators are against the CIA investigating this country's authorities, as has been proposed by U.S. Senator Jesse Helms.

Meanwhile, Panama City Mayor Jilma Noriega de Jurado spoke of the U.S. Senate's decision to ask the CIA to investigate the Panamanian National Defense Forces.

[Begin Noriega recording] I consider this a totally unacceptable interference in our country's affairs. I also wish to add that this campaign is obviously aimed at presenting us before the world as a country with an Armed Forces and government that are incapable of assuming the responsibility over the Panama Canal in the year 2000. Deep down, the real problem is the U.S. Government's reservations now that they see the moment is near when they must do their duty as established in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. [end recording]

Likewise, the Legislative Assembly this afternoon agreed to change its agenda and discuss a resolution presented by the leader of the PRD legislators, Eben Chi Rodriguez. In this resolution, the PRD condemns the CIA's interference in Panama's domestic affairs. The resolution is a strong attack on the United States and stresses this is a campaign aimed at destabilzing the Panamanian Government.

CONATO APPROVES PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS

PA302249 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Council of Organized Workers, Conato, has decided to declare Peter Thulen persona non grata, to reject the government's plan to reform the Social Security law, and to go into the streets to carry out more demonstrations. Following, a Conato member reads a resolution issued by that organization:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] The Conato resolves:

1. To categorically reject all plans to reform the Social Security Fund, including its law, because that will eliminate the objective of the country's main social security organization and will turn it into a government institution for foreign debt payment.

2. To declare Peter Thulen, an agent of the IMF and the World Bank, persona non grata, and to demand from the government his expulsion from the country, because of his proven bad faith toward the workers affiliated with Social Security.

3. To call a national dialogue to discuss the Social Security Fund situation to obtain real autonomy for the institution and the improvement and broadening of Social Security Fund programs.

Conato is already planning the first protest demonstrations for 8 and 9 October. These demonstrations will not be the same as those Conato usually carries out. On this occasion, the workers are going to take to the streets during specific hours of the afternoon throughout the country on all the main cities and highways. The idea is to have the entire population participate in the total paralyzation of traffic in the country. This is going to be our first measure, which will be followed by other actions. [end recording]

5 Wounded in 'Pitched Battle'

PA302021 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 22

[By Florencio Galvez F.]

[Text] Five students wounded and 60 arrested is the toll of the third pitched battle in less than 2 weeks between the "Dobermen" of the Defense Forces, and students of the Arts and Crafts School and of the National Institute who are opposed to the amendments to the Social Security Law.

The students of both schools began demonstrating early yesterday morning along the main streets in Panama City to protest the imminent amendments to the Social Security Law.

The students were intercepted by the "Dobermen" of the Defense Forces near the Legislative Palace at about 0900; an unequal clash between the two groups ensued. The heavily-armed Dobermen violently dispersed the National Institute students who defended themselves by throwing stones at the Legislative Assembly, the Agriculture-Livestock Development Bank (BDA), and several business establishments in the Calidonia area.

The students withdrew to their school, while the National Guardsmen [Guardia Nacional] surrounded the Nest of Eagles [the National Institute].

It was learned that 60 students of the National Institute and of the Arts and Crafts School were arrested by the Dobermen, and then brutally beaten by the military men with their rubber hoses and electric prods.

Some of the arrested students were taken to national headquarters in Defense Forces vehicles, despite the requests of relatives seeking their release. The soldiers insisted that these requests must be made before Colonel Leonidas Macias, chief of the Panama police.

One of the students beaten in yesterday's demonstration is Rigoberto Velasquez, 17, who is in his fourth year of studying plumbing in the Arts and Crafts School. His bones were broken by the Defense Forces.

Velasquez is in critical condition in hospital bed number 10 of the Santo Tomas Hospital Observation Unit. He was wounded in the neck, jaw, head, and face, as well as various other parts of his body.

The demonstration that took place yesterday was called by various high school groups, including the Federated Association of the National Institute (AFIN); FER-29 [Revolutionary Students Front], Nest of Eagles chapter; the People's Revolutionary Youth (JPR), as well as the students of the Arts and Crafts School, the public night school, and others.

The third pitched battle between the Dobermen and the high school students lasted over 3 hours and led to serious traffic jams in the areas near the National Institute, Third Street, Estudiante Street, and H Street.

Residents of these areas who witnessed the clashes were threatened by the Dobermen with their rubber hoses and forced to leave.

At 1130, Legislators Marcos Alarcon, Francisco Artola, David Arce, all members of the Authentic Panamenist Party; and Bertilo Mejia, of the Christian Democratic Party, went to the Nest of Eagles to act as mediators and see if they could get the students out of the building without being beaten by the Dobermen.

After the talks with the director of the National Institute, Carlos Arrieta de la Hoz -- as well as with professors of the Arts and Crafts School and the National Institute, and with members of the National Guard in charge of yesterday's actions -- the students were taken out of the school and placed on buses that took them from the site of the confrontation.

A joint communique issued by the AFIN and the Federated Association of the Arts and Crafts School (AFAO) rejected the repression by the Dobermen, opposed the closing of the schools, and pointed out they will continue to struggle for the sake of the claims by the people and the Panamanian students, and against the economic measures of the IMF and the government.

Demonstration Ends in Vandalism

PA301907 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 8-a

[Text] Students of the National Institute and of the Arts and Crafts School staged protests over possible reforms to the Social Security Fund's organizing law. The protest ended in vandalism that caused the closure of all the businesses on Central Avenue and Calidonia.

On their way to the Legislative Palace, the demonstrators provoked actions that caused alarm and panic among the employees working inside the building, where glass windows and doors were shattered with stones and clubs.

Merchants and citizens, in general, immediately protested the infiltration of outside groups in the peaceful demonstration of the students, who were only expressing their disagreement with the possible reforms to the Social Security Fund's organizing law. Those outside groups are responsible for the vandalism that resulted in serious damage to the business sector and the citizens because of interruptions in the transportation service.

The damage caused to the commercial sector in general -- particularly to the vegetable vendors on 16th Street in the area adjacent to the President Remon Polyclinic -- totals hundreds of thousands of balboas.

HONDURAS

REGALADO-AZCONA MEETING ON MILITARY CHANGES

PA301521 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1212 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Report by David Romero]

[Text] Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo and Armed Forces Chief General Humberto Regalado Hernandez met yesterday at the presidency amid strict military security measures. Gen Regalado Hernandez arrived at the presidency at 1530. The meeting with the president lasted 2 hours. Despite a reticence to provide details on the results of the meeting on the part of both government and Armed Forces spokesmen, Radio America was able to confirm that the Armed Forces chief officially informed the president about the latest personnel changes in the Armed Forces.

The presidential security services reinforced security in and around the presidency before the arrival of the ranking military officer. Heavily-armed military men were posted near the presidency, while the presidential press corps was prevented from moving freely up and down the hallways of the presidency.

The sudden changes at the top of the military institution that took place over the weekend have prompted the implementation of extreme security measures to protect the new military strongmen. The arrival of Gen Regalado Hernandez at the presidency with an escort of men toting short-barrel, high caliber machineguns -- their chests and backs crisscrossed with magazine belts, in an image fashioned after the film "Rambo 2" -- astonished all who were present.

According to our source, the top military leadership will issue a communique today expanding on the communique issued over the weekend, and reporting on the Armed Forces personnel changes that have already taken place and on others expected to follow.

Official Bulletin on Removal

PA301515 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO In Spanish 29 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- In an official bulletin, the Armed Forces reported that Colonel Guillermo Thuman Cordon was removed as Army general commander.

The bulletin states:

Honduran Armed Forces
Command-in-chief [as published]

Press Bulletin

The Honduran Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate reports:

1. As of today, Brigadier General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, will temporarily assume the post of general commander of the Army.

2. At the same tme, he has ordered routine changes within the structure of that Army.

3. The commander in chief reaffirms to the Honduran people that there is absolute unity within the Armed Forces, which continue loyally to promote the preservation of the Constitution and democratic principles that inspire the republic.

Tegucigalpa, 28 September 1986
Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate.

Communique on 'Purge' Expected

PA301444 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1206 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Report by Jose Alberto Diaz Castillo]

[Text] A purge in the Armed Forces apparently began yesterday to rid the Armed Forces of members who support several officers who were dismissed when they resisted changes of command. Colonel Hector Aplicano Molina, director of the Command School of the Armed Forces General Staff, has been replaced by Infantry Colonel Juan Ramon Pena Paz. According to a military source, Col Aplicano Molina is a loyal DEM [Presidential Chief of Staff] supporter of Colonel [William Thomas] Said Speer, who until last Saturday served as commander of the Racablin Armored Cavalry Regiment, headquartered in Las Tapias, Francisco Morazan Department. Military sources unofficially reported that Col Said Speer was discharged on Saturday and removed from his headquarters by force, as he refused to turn over command. Yesterday, his ally, Col Hector Aplicano Molina, was removed as director of the Command School of the Armed Forces General Staff by Infantry Col Juan Ramon Pena Paz. The change of command was attended by Colonel Amilcar Castillo Suazo, [Chief of the Armed Forces Joint General Staff] and the student body of that military unit, located in the Tegucigalpa development of Viera.

During the administration of President Roberto Suazo Cordova, Col Pena Paz was chief of the Presidential Honor Guard. He was later appointed member of the Armed Forces Joint General Staff. As of yesterday, there was no information on the unit to which Col Aplicano Molina was assigned. Radio America attempted to contact Colonel Leonel Riera Lunatti, general commander of the Public Security Forces, FUSEP, to find out whether the High Command has officially confirmed his appointment, or whether he will remain as commander of the 1st Infantry Division. However, FUSEP press officers told this reporter that the FUSEP commander was at a meeting with the top military leadership. However, another Armed Forces source reported that Colonel Leonel Aquiles Riera Lunatti will be confirmed in his position of FUSEP general commander, and that Colonel Leonel Gutierrez Minera will be appointed commander of the 1st Infantry Divison.

Meanwhile, Colonel Carlos Reyes Barahona will be the new commander of the Recablin Armored Cavalry Regiment. This will be confirmed in a communique the Armed Forced press office is expected to issue within the next several hours.

NICARAGUA

MINISTER SENDS NOTE TO HONDURAS ON BORDER INCIDENT

PA301629 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1420 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Managua, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Foreign Ministry reported today that Honduran troops attacked a Sandinist military patrol near the common border, apparently causing no casualties.

Acting Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera has sent a protest note to the Honduran Government as a result of the attack, which occurred last Thursday. The note states that on 25 September, a power pylon in the Vado Ancho Sector in the province of Chinandega at the Honduran border was the target of sabotage carried out with TNT. According to the diplomatic note, a Sandinist patrol sent to the area where the sabotage action occurred was harassed by the Honduran soldiers. Another patrol sent later to the same sector was also attacked by five Honduran soldiers.

The Managua government asked the Tegucigalpa authorities for a "thorough" investigation leading to the punishment of the members of the Honduran Armed Forces responsible for the attack.

PSC STATES ANTIGOVERNMENT PROTEST IN MANAGUA

PA291525 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Test] Managua -- Yesterday, some 3,000 militants of the Nicaraguan opposition Social Christian Party [PSC] staged an antigovernment march in the capital, the first one in many months.

Although the national state of emergency forbids this kind of demonstration in Nicaragua, the police [words indinstinct] watched over the route of the demonstration.

The demonstration yesterday of some 3,000 members of the PSC marched from a movie theater in Managua to the general cemetery without any incidents. During the march, the opposition members carried flags of the PSC and antigovernment posters. The demonstrators expressed their repudiation of communism and their support of democracy. The national leaders of the PSC, and Christian Democratic leaders from Italy, Belgium, the FRG, Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica participated in the march, which covered only one-half a kilometer.

The foreign delegates were headed by Flamino Piccoli, president of the International Christian Democrat, who arrived in Managua yesterday.

CASTRO REMARKS AT 27 SEP CDR CONGRESS SESSION

FL292222 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1732 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Remarks by Cuban President Fidel Castro during the 27 September session of the Third Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions -- recorded; first 20 minutes not monitored]

[Text] ....find him, even if he's at home, call him, let him come even if he is in his pajamas, that is, if he is in bed let him come in his pajamas because we can't waste one minute here. And the companero arrives, he's a companero who is an extraordinary worker. I know him and appreciate him a lot, but yesterday there was a difficult meeting with him there: What's your opinion on this? He's an honorable man, a very honorable, very honest man, of the kind who doesn't go around saying, why are they asking my opinion? No, if he has an opinion, he has it, he defends it, and it is correct. If he has a viewpoint, to defend it, his opinion generally, those are the characteristics of our people. I felt sorry for him, because I saw him there, he was in front of those 200 people there, having to answer all questions, and it is a difficult job.

Maybe from below it might appear that the work of our ministers and all these people is comfortable work, that they are the happiest people in the world. And I tell you that here we treat people hard, and that they are criticized, and that demands are made in private; they are pressured. This is not a minister from the capitalist era, without a doubt. And I am critical of the ministers to the point, I am critical to the point of saying that a qualified worker in a capitalistic country knows more than they do. But he is not a [minister] of capitalism: thief, millionaire, with robberies, with... [changes thought]. And here we replace people. However, it is not convenient to change ministers every 6 months. Each new office is an apprenticeship for people. I would go as far as to say, and I think this is shared generally by the companero delegates present here, that the real problem with our people is not that they are bad, ambitious, or opportunistic people. Fortunately, our...[changes thought] there might be some around, and always one turns up, but I tell you he is a rare bird. I know the companeros in the party, in the government, the leadership, I know their weak points. [words indistinct]

We have lived isolated a long time, blockaded a long time, sometimes we have lived self-blockaded. Sometimes we have wanted to invent here what was invented 25 years ago, or 30 years ago. I believe this hasn't happened to us alone, this has happened to other socialist countries. I believe this happened to the USSR, blockaded during 50 to 60 years. The same thing has happened in almost every socialist country. No wonder imperialism tries to blockade them not only economically but also technologically. No wonder imperialism, NATO and the like, take a bunch of measures to make sure that any technological innovation does not fall into the hands of the socialist countries. I tell you because in the field of medicine, to which I dedicate some time, each new piece of equipment we purchase here -- those highly sophisticated pieces of equipment [changes thought] when we have to purchase a sonar scan to use in cardiovascular surgery, they always have a little computer which is a yankee component.

And the headaches then begin to purchase them. If it is equipment that grinds kidney stones which has a yankee component then it is difficult to obtain. Because they have forbidden the supply of these to socialist countries. If they find a nuclear connection to any new technology, the things that have to be done to obtain them! Because they always have some yankee component. They blockade technological things.

Socialism is a few dozen years old, and it was born blockaded. The Soviet revolution was born blockaded, the Chinese revolution was blockaded, the Cuban was blockaded, all the revolutions have been blockaded. The enemy is powerful. He has resources, he has money, he has industrial habits already. Socialism was not exactly born in industrial societies, but in societies about to industrialize. The Soviet Union was very far from being an industrialized country. It had some basic industries. The Socialist countries of Europe and China were very far from being industrialized. They have industrialized with socialism. Cuba was a country that was very far from being considered an industrial country. There is a series of historical circumstances against socialism, let us say, and we are paying the price. Our socialism was the first socialism in a tropical country, with the exception of Vietnam, which was rather in a national liberation struggle there, with 30 or 40 years of war. The first socialist country in the tropical, underdeveloped world...[changes thought] why, Then the Cuban revolution triumphed there didn't exist a single mechanized cutting machine because they would assassinate him, it would leave everyone unemployed. It was after the revolution that we had to begin to [words indistinct] the technology of how to build a mechanized cutting machine. And that is a long, difficult road. But we should not lose spirit because of that. What we must be is aware of our limitations, where our weak points are. To go there, to those weak points.

And you -- who represent a new generation -- I see with satisfaction, with optimism, because in all the factories where you go there are many young people, and one sees that nobody has less than 9th grade education, many studied 12 grades, a good number have more than 12 grades. The youth in our factories is incredible. We have excellent human material. We have excellent equipment. What we do not know is how to best utilize them. And to tell the truth, we sometimes have to utilize the experience of some of these capitalist entrepreneurs. I do not say socialist entrepreneurs, yes with all frankness, here where I have socialist friends, because the same thing has happened to the socialist entrepreneurs as to us, in reality, in part: blockaded, isolated, seeing themselves obliged to invent everything over again, many things over again, and without competition.

Not that I believe that competition is the road to efficiency, the roads are others in socialism. What I say is that capitalist competition developed people who were efficient in managing enterprises. Here the most that can happen to a manager of a factory, of a sugar mill, of a farm, of any industry, is that he is replaced. Sometimes they are kicked sideways. Sometimes they hold on. Now and then they are kicked downstairs, very rarely. But, well, nothing happens. The man will not be shot, to tell the truth. There are people who want blood. But then I have not seen any penal code which punishes insanity of idiocy. Idiots can not be charged in this world. But people ask for blood. Well, the manager has to be replaced, he has to be replaced. And another one arrives. But nobody was ruined there. That's the problem. And if the shoes are twisted up and both are delivered for the right foot, those are the only shoes delivered. They have no competition.

And I say that some days, when I see some automated lathes, and it is true that automation is advancing quickly, electronics is advancing, thus we have automated lathes which do everything. Around here we already have some industries. The mechanized factory in Camaguey, a tremendous mechanical factory, has thousands of machines. There I saw an automated lathe. There is a part which takes a man 40 hours to make, and that automated lathe makes it in 4 hours and makes it perfectly; it never makes a mistake. And there are many mechanized industries which use automated lathes, and the quality control is electronic, a magical eye, seeing every defect. Here we have some little girl beside the [words indistinct]. She is looking down there to see if the part has some defect. But I think that quality, all those things, we are going to be obtaining them also through automation and automated quality control. Because machines do not makes mistakes; men make mistakes. Our problem is for men to learn to handle those machines.

I think that we will overcome the problems with quality. And there are many items here of good quality. If you go to the cheese industry you will find superior quality. Here we have European-type cheese which is better than the European, without exaggeration. We have, in some things been able to attain good quality, we have maintained it. It is possible in socialism to attain good quality. Our rum is much better than before. Ice creams are much better than before. The food industry produces many more products than before. It is possible. If we start to give up mediocrity, shoddiness, all that. But socialism can solve all those problems. I am absolutely convinced of this. And I think we are making headway. I have hopes, also, that out of this battle may come a leap in quality. And let nobody be disheartened and say, why do we have these problems after 27 years? We should turn our eyes to the USSR, where we see that they are criticizing very harshly many things that are badly done. And we see that not only after 25 or 27 years, but in the first country which constructed socialism after almost 70 years, they still have to struggle a lot against badly done things. This should not serve as consolation for us.

I think that, also, many of our problems are problems of the present, 27 years after the revolution. Now, we are engaged in a great battle to improve education. Those are different problems from 1961, when we had to send 100,000 students to learn how to read and write. Now we find that all those kids have gained a minimum of the ninth grade. Our problems are different. Before we never even thought about the quality of mathematics, physics, chemistry, or anything like that. And today we care about the quality of mathematics, physics, chemistry.

Twenty and 15 years ago our problem was academic backwardness. Today our problem is different, the kids are there, more or less. These are greater demands which we must make of ourselves. And I think that every political, social, revolutionary process must make greater demands of itself every year. And I have no doubt that future generations will meet here, or in a better building than this, to discuss their problems. In 20 years, in 30 years, in 40 years, and who knows what kind of problems they will have, because they will certainly have problems. They will especially have problems if they carry out the principle that one can never be satisfied, of eternal dissatisfiction.

There will be problems if they carry out the principle I mentioned in the Third Congress and which Armando was recalling today, that no work will be sufficiently perfect, that no communist will find that his work is sufficiently perfect. And we are quite far from considering that our work is perfect. In the first place, it would be incorrect [words indistinct] self-sufficiency, something. And in the second place, because objectively it is quite far from [words indistinct] now what we are demanding in education, what we are going to demand, and what we have to attain with all this work.

The first thing we talked about here this morning was precisely of the work commitments workers and students of Santiago de Cuba are doing. Well, we have a tremendous amount of work to do. What we criticize now is that we fell asleep on the laurels of our successes. And yet there was a problem. But they were not those of 1959; in 1959 the problem was to find teachers to send into the mountains. In 1961 it was to find literacy teachers. In 1962, follow-up plans and schooling for everyone. In 1970 some secondary school teachers, to see if they would turn up, and they were not turning up. Just as today, in medicine, what are our demands? They do not even resemble the previous demands.

In 1959, we had 80 or 100 infant mortality. Our problem, and our battle, and our indignation today is if it goes above 15, if we do not go below 15, and we consider it a defeat if we do not go below 15. It is no longer a matter of going below 90, 80, 60, but of going below 15. And then our battle and our struggle will be to go below 10, and our defeat will be not to go below 10, our indignation will be not to go below 10. Some time ago the problem was whether we could take an electrocardiogram, whether an electrocardiogram could be found to see if some individual had a heart condition or not. Now our problem is whether a heart was moved from Santiago de Cuba to Havana speedily enough for a transplant. Those are our present demands and our present problems, in every sense. And life must go on that way. And beware of the day when man has nothing to struggle against, because it will be a terrible thing, that day.

I want to say by this that I am critical, and I think it is the only honest, sincere thing one can be, the only honorable thing one can be. And whatever our successes may be, we have sufficient reason to be unhappy with our work, to be dissatisfied with our work. But I think that from that eternal dissatisfaction revolutions are born, and from that eternal dissatisfaction human progress is born, and that eternal dissatisfaction with what we have done with our socialism, is what will lead us some day to communism.

DEFENSE COMMITTEES CONGRESS FINAL DECLARATION

FL301441 Havana Domestic Serivce in Spanish 1958 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Final declaration of the Third Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] Congress, read by CDR National Coordinator Armando Acosta Cordero -- live]

[Text] Comrade Fidel, comrade members of delegations from fraternal countries invited to our congress, comrades: The Third CDR Congress ends after 3 days of intense analysis, which were characterized by the responsible attitude of participating delegates. They have laid emphasis on and expressed interest in everything that our organization can contribute during this phase of rectification to which we have been summoned by Comrade Fidel to improve our socialist society.

The Third CDR Congress highly values the need for instilling in the masses the energy and drive required to be efficient and active combatants for the principles and moral values of our revolution; enthusiastic bearers of the ideas, plans, and objectives of our Communist Party of Cuba; and ferevent and diligent defenders of our fatherland, ever mindful of maintaining a determined combat spirit, which should always characterize our organizations -- as has been justly noted by Fidel in one of his brilliant speeches.

The people, represented by their delegates, have made this Third Congress a forum and trench of their total and resolved revolutionary attitude, of their irrevocable decision and faith in continuing to follow the victorious path of socialism, which has increasingly become more inflexible in the face of any attempts against our present and future.

The Third CDR Congress resolutely advocates that our warlike organization, created by Fidel 26 years ago, continue to be a sleepless pupil of the revolution and an indestructible shield against which all the enemies' actions against our people will smash. To accomplish this, we will maintain a conscious collective vigilance 24 hours a day, barring the way to all counterrevolutionaries, antisocial elements, criminals, crooks, opportunists, and to all those who attempt to live off the sweat of the working people and undermine our principles, our unity, and our freedom. Because if keeping an eye on and reporting [to the authorities] the revolutionaries represented in the past a stain on one's honor, keeping an eye on and reporting the stateless persons and antisocial elements today is an honor, a demonstration of patriotism, and a manifestation of class awareness which our working people have developed.

With 26 years of experience and the first day's enthusiasm and combativeness, the CDR members stand ready to contribute with our sacrifice and work to make the generation of the year 2000 infinitely superior to all those which would have preceded it, in order that today's hope -- reflected in our children and youths -- may become tomorrow's beautiful reality.

The Third Congress has made evident the irrevocable will of each CDR member not to leave the smallest gap that could weaken our Marxist-Leninist ideology, as well as to maintain the spirit of fighting without respite against all diversionist manifestations, and to make our consciousness an indestructible Moncada of our own lives.

The delegates to this decisive CDR meeting acknowledge in all its dimension the responsibility that the revolution has assigned to each CDR member at this time when the orders are to struggle resolutely against everything that goes against our process. That is why, precisely during this year when we commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Granma landing, with the unselfishness, spirit, and faith of that glorious group of heroes, we will make every CDR unit an unstoppable Granma whose bow will always advance toward the future.

The speeches made by our party leaders, their orientations, as well as the agreements and program of the Third Congress of the Cuban communists will constitute basic objectives of our work and a permanent incentive for the improvemet of our work.

In a very special way, this Third Congress has been privileged with the encouraging presence of Fidel, who during the past 26 years has been and continues to be our principal stimulus, our most consistent critic, our most demanding and enthusiastic leader.

The organized people, meeting at its Third Congress expresses its gratitude and affection to the foreign delegations and sister organizations which have shared with us this historic event in the history of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. The depth and attention which have characterized the discussion of the main report, the thesis, new statutes, and other documents approved at this great assembly are very encouraging because, in addition to stressing the achievements which have undoubtedly been many, the fundamental emphasis has been placed on the search for solutions to the problems that affect our work.

This critical and self-critical attitude of our discussions, which are an extension of those that were held throughout the entire process of our organizations, allow the anticipation of intense and productive work in the areas of defense and development of our revolution.

Our political and ideological activities have been evaluated in every dimension and by importance at this congress, which has advocated achieving the profoundness and strength required by this historic moment [and completing the] political and ideological work which allows us to recognize and, in turn, focus on solving these difficulties, and consciously to complete the tasks demanded for the construction of socialism.

As a weapon of unquestionable value in this, our great meeting calls for special attention to, a true zeal for, and systemization of direct propaganda, the kind passed from person to person which allows the effective realization [of propaganda] and the political-ideological task for neighbors in their own residential areas.

The more enlightening and quick this direct propaganda becomes and the more it is discussed, the more efficient the efforts will become to constantly elevate the revolutionary culture of our people.

To systematically contribute to the education of children and youth has been a constant call in the deliberations of this event, calling for revitalization of and an increase in vigilance over the Exemplary Parents Movement in education and the efforts of the delegate to the school council, so that the two can be instruments directed toward greater achievements in education and factors constantly linking the community, parents, and the school.

The goal of converting Cuba into a world medical power is constantly more certain and this has received the just appreciation of this Third Congress for the contributions the CDR members can make to the achievement of this goal through the responsible support of the preventative plans and the population's health education, and, especially, in the assistance we should provide to the beautiful work of the family doctor. He will always receive, wherever he is, the contribution of our organization to his noble work and the constant encouragement of the organized people.

The Third CDR Congress, aware that the defense of the fatherland is an inevitable responsibility of each revolutionary -- and this will always be a primary force while imperialism exists -- calls on each CDR member to be permanently prepared to successfully carry out the war of all the peoples and contribute toward making our defense zones constantly more responsive to the requirements of this task. The great meeting of the CDR's reiterates the need to reinforce even more our work in the patriotic-military education of our youth, so that the youth can be made aware of the high honor represented by serving in the ranks of the FAR and Minint [Ministry of Interior].

Volunteer work constitutes the fundamental basis for supporting the country's economic and social plans. Above all, it is an element forming our consciousness, an instrument that contributes to our development while it makes us more revolutionary, increases solidarity, and unites us all toward the same end.

The Third Congress pronounces itself in favor of constantly being vigilant over volunteer work so that it actually does meet its goal and so that it is more efficient and formative each time. This is expected of all the people and this congress makes one of its principal goals the promotion among the masses of the most profound awareness for conservation; to decisively work towards winning the battle of the economy; to make rectifications for maximum utilization of natural resources and of everything we have today; and [to rectify] the problems affecting our economic development.

Today's sacrifices do not matter because this will guarantee the future of our children, our fatherland, socialism, and communism.

The delegates to this congress have called for this to be considered the time of combat, of intransigence, and of the most fervent revolutionary disposition toward work. This is the time when we cannot spare one single second in the defense and development of the great work of the revolution. We are all responsible for the socialist fatherland's present and future. All of us have to, in each work post, community, neighborhood, and even in our own homes, pay with our effort and dedication an everlasting tribute to the heroes and martyrs who have made this irreversible reality of socialism possible under the nose of yankee imperialism.

The irreplaceable opportunity the organized people have had to meet through their delegates and with the highest-level political leadership of our country has been a suitable opportunity to express the resolute and unconditional support of the CDR members to our party's and government's international policy, and to the solidarity principle maintained in the struggle and defense of numerous African, Asian, and Latin American brother countries, so firmly expressed by our commander in chief during the Eighth Nonaligned Summit Meeting.

The delegates of this Third Congress, on behalf of over 6.5 million CDR members, reaffirm the unyielding decision of the organized people to be faithful to the historical struggle of our Mambi Army, of the Sierra Maestra and Giron combatants, and to continue the heroism of those who 30 years ago led toward victory the unsinkable Granma of liberty and happiness of the Cuban people.

The delegates to the Third CDR Congress reaffirm to Fidel and to our party that the greatest glory for all of us, the organized people, is precisely to live during this historic moment which demands from each one of us the most total and resolute dedication to the building of socialism in our fatherland, and to the elimination of the deficiencies we still have in our jobs by being more vigilant and demanding in the fulfillment of our duties.

Finally, we declare that we will never disappoint the trust the party has placed in the CDR members. We will turn the pride we have that the committees were created by our dear commander in chief into more work, more combativeness, more ideological strength, more intransigence, and more love toward the cause that gave life to the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.

Issued in Havana on 28 September 1986, year of the 30th anniversary of the Granma landing.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS DPRK'S ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN

FL301306 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba politburo and vice president of the Councils of States and Ministers, has met with Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK's Supreme People's Assembly, who is making a friendly visit to Cuba at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government.

During the meeting, they discussed important aspects in reference to some of the most critical problems of the current international situation as well as bilateral relations.

CASTRO VISITS OPTICAL GLASS SHOP PROJECT

FL271341 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The first secretary of the party's Central Committee, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has visited an optical glass cutting shop under construction located at the Havana municipality of La Lisa. Fidel showed interest in the project's progress and the tasks that need to be completed to begin operating the shop. This shop will save the national economy 80 percent of foreign currency now being spent in the purchase of already manufactured optical glass.

'BASTION 86' STRATEGIC EXERCISES PLANNED

FL300215 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The main lines of work in defense activities for the rest of the year have been agreed on at Havana's defense chairman's study meeting closing ceremony. The preparations were made for December's "Bastion 86" strategic exercises and for the announcement of the "ready for defense" province in its first stage at the beginning of the year.

Among the main aspects are the preparation of all the Territorial Troops Militia [MTT] cadres in zone and municipal defense councils, the increase of the capabilities of production and defense brigades, and of Havana's MTT units.

DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTRY REPORTS ON FOODSTUFF

FL300158 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The people's current food supply will remain the same, except for fats, canned milk, and beef, which are registering delays. This was reported today by Domestic Trade Vice Minister Emilio Tubado during a press conference held at that organ's headquarters. It was also reported that the foodstuff available through the parallel market network will not decrease either; on the contrary, considerable increases are expected in December. The needs for soap, toothpaste, and detergent are expected to be fulfilled through the import of those goods.

The vice minister also said that increases are expected in pork because of the industry's availability, greater variety in canned meat, as well as the supply of apples, onions, and various kinds of grains from abroad.

WORST WATER 'SHORTAGE OF CENTURY' REPORTED

FL261855 Bridgetown CANA in English 1845 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Havana, Sept 26, CANA-REUTER -- With tap water rationed to just a few hours a day and the capital's main reservoir virtually dry, Cuban officials are scrambling to find alternative water supplies in the face of the worst shortage of the century. It is without doubt the most serious water shortage for the capital in this century, Alfredo Alvarez, Havana's director of aqueducts, said.

In an interview published today in the official newspaper GRANMA, Alvarez said that because of a prolonged shortfall in rain, the majority of citizens receive water in their homes a few hours daily, every other day, or even every third day. Homes and factories were getting only about half the water they received in 1983, he said.

Officials had hoped the normally rainy months beginning in June would fill the reservoirs and subterranean sources which supply water for the city, he said. But the Vento Reservoir, the main supply of water for Havana's nearly two million residents, is virtually dry for the first time since its construction 108 years ago, Alvarez said.

He said the area around the reservoir received only 80 percent of the average seasonaal rainfall this year. We need intense and continued rains during a relatively long period in order for the watersheds to the south of the city to recover their normal levels, Alvarez said.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CIENFUEGOS NUCLEAR PLANT

PA261800 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Portions within quotation marks denote recorded passages]

[Text] The Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] is currently meeting in Vienna, Austria. A Cuban delegation is attending this meeting because, for the first time, a nuclear power plant is being built in Cuba. This plant is located in Cienfuegos Province. To be more exact, it is being built in Juruagua, near the Bay of Cienfuegos. We went to the plant and talked with Engineer Pedro Gonzalez, one of the investors [inversionista] in this work of the century in Cuba.

Since safety is essential in this type of plant, we asked him about this:

[Gonzalez] "First of all, we must say that the current tendency in every nuclear power plant is to achieve a maximum degree of automatization in the control of the plant's technological process. Of course, our plant follows this tendency. We are trying to achieve a degree of automatization that excludes, at all costs, operational errors that could lead to an accident at the plant.

However, there are several measures, safety measures, that are indispensable in running a nuclear power plant in a responsible manner. On our way here, one of our companeros showed you our external radiation laboratory. He explained that this laboratory is used for permanent control of the area in which the plant operates. He also explained that several years before the plant became operational, this laboratory was operating. This was done in order to get exact information on environmental factors of the area around the plant. We spoke about a series of technical measures that guarantee the safety of the plant even in the case of unforeseen situations, such as tidal waves, tremors, or plane accidents. These technical measures guarantee safety even in case of such accidents or very unlikely phenomena -- for example, a tidal wave may occur less than once every 10,000 years; an earthquake for which plant calculations have been made may occur less than once every 10,000 years -- in other words, they are extremely unlikely probabilities. [sentence as heard] However, because they can constitute a potential threat, they have been taken into consideration in the construction of the plant. These technical measures are nothing more than safety measures for the plant."

Another important element that will guarantee the safety of a nuclear power plant is the training of its personnel. This was also taken into consideration for the plant being built in Cienfuegos.

[Gonzalez] "We have been training our personnel who will run the plant since before 1980. Our personnel are receiving additional training -- aside from the training it receives in this country -- in the USSR and other socialist countries that have similar plants, and where CEMA-Country personnel are trained."

In April, the world was shaken by a terrible accident that occurred because of a problem with one of the reactors, No 4 reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Ukraine, USSR. From the moment the accident occurred, the Western press unleashed its slander campaign on the lack of safety in socialist countries' nuclear power plants. Nothing can be further from the truth. However, we were interested in the differences between the Chernobyl plant and the plant being built in Juruagua, Cienfuegos.

[Gonzalez] "The differences are substantial because our technologies are completely different. Ours is a technology of pressurized light-water reactors. The Chernobyl plant's technology is based upon graphite reactors cooled with water. In other words, although both are nuclear reactors, they are based upon completely different construction principles, designs, and assemblies. This is why at times, even though the question often emerges, it is difficult to establish comparisons between the reactors because their technologies are completely different.

For example, in our reactor the moderation of reduction of neutron energy is carried out with water; the same process is carried out with graphite in the Chernobyl reactor. In our reactor, pressure from the primary coolant is sustained by a container; it is sustained by independent channels in the Chernobyl reactor. In our reactor, there are two circuits that prevent the equipment in the conventional part of the plant from operating, or operating under clear conditions from the radiological viewpoint; the Chernobyl plant has only one circuit and all of its main equipment operates under conditions of radioactivity."

HAITI

POLICE USE TEAR GAS TO BREAK UP DEMONSTRATIONS

FL301244 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Police in Haiti used tear gas to disperse a crowd of demonstrators who occupied a Catholic church in Port-au-Prince yesterday. The group of about 100 reportedly already had left the building when police fired the gas canisters. The demonstrators were calling for the resignation of Haiti's interim government and the release of a literacy campaign worker who, they say, was unjustly arrested by police.

Politician's Headquarters Hit

FL011208 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] In Haiti, there was another antigovernment demonstration yesterday in the northern city of Cap-Haitien. Protestors destroyed the headquarters of Haitian politician and possible presidential candidate Marc Marcbazino.

Leaders of opposition groups in Haiti say that General Henri Namphy has lost control of the government and they have been calling for his resignation.